The ſeed being ſo neceſſary for the maintenance of the ſeveral ſpecies, it is in ſome doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. ſ. trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Daniſh.]

1. A large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height.

Trees and ſhrubs, of our native growth in England, are diſtinguiſhed by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers diſjointed and remote from the fruit; and theſe are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beach, the cheſnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous; as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as, the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and oſiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their ſeeds, having an imperfect flower, in leaſy membranes; as, the horſe-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of theſe ſome are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and ſome bacciferous; as, the ſorb or ſervice tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild roſe, ſweet brier, currants, the great bilbery buſh, honeyſuckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or ſloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, *&c.* Bacciferous ones; as, the ſtrawberry tree in the weſt of Ireland, miſſetoe, water elder, the dwarf, a large laurel, the viburnum or way-fairing tree, the dog-berry tree, the ſea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet barberry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and ſpindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule or ſweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or goſſe, the lime tree, *&c.* *Miller.*

Sometime we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root. *Shak.*

It is pleaſant to look upon a *tree* in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with bloſſoms, or laden with fruit, and caſting a pleaſant ſhade: but to conſider how this *tree* ſprang from a little ſeed, how nature ſhaped and fed it till it came to this greatneſs, is a more rational pleaſure. *Burnet.*

Trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at a good diſtance from the earth, ſpread into branches: thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

2. Any thing branched out.

Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander. n. ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life. n. ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primoſe. n. ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of *tree.*

Well run greenhood, got between
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen;
Lowting low like a for'ſter green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *Benj. Johnſon.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete.

Sir Thomas Rookeſby, being controlled for firſt ſuffering himſelf to be ſerved in *treen* cups, anſwered, theſe homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and ſilver, than drink out of gold and ſilver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] A plant.

The *trefoil* hath a papilionaceous flower, conſiſting of the ſtandard, the wings and keel coming out of the empalement together with the pointal covered with its fringed ſheath: it becomes a capſule hidden in the empalement, and full of ſeeds ſhaped like a kidney, adhering cloſe to the capſule when ripe: ſome have flowers conſiſting of one leaf, and filled with kidney-ſhaped ſeeds: to this muſt be added, that the leaves grow by threes, ſeldom by four or fives, on a common footſtalk. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child, ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved graſs in her hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE. n. ſ. [French.]

Treillage is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpalliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grotto's, *treillages*, and caſcades, are romance writers. *Spectator*, N°. 477.

TRE'LLIS. n. ſ. [French.] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder.

My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

Shew your ſlaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This judgment of the heavens that makes us *tremble*,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They ſhall fear and *tremble.* *Jer.* xxxiii. 9.

When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembl'd* as he ſpoke. *Dryden's Æn.*

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembl'd* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtill. *Dryden.*

Ye powers, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

2. To quiver; to totter.

Sinai's grey top ſhall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a maſs of water to have ſtood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound.

Winds make a noiſe unequally, and ſometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blaſt. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to ſhake or quiver.

Tremblingly ſhe ſtood,
And on the ſudden dropt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Say what the uſe, were finer opticks giv'n,
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To ſmart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

There ſtands an altar where the prieſt celebrates ſome myſteries ſacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler*, N°. 57.

In that portal ſhod'ſt the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen ſpear. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tremor*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

He fell into an univerſal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its ſtyptick and ſtimulating quality it affects the nerves, occaſioning *tremours.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

Theſe ſtars do not twinkle when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary *tremors* fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Lat.]

1. Trembling; fearful.

The tender *tremulous* chriſtian is eaſily diſtracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Quivering; vibratory.

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impreſſes a ſwift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath paſſing ſmooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent light'nings ſhoot acroſs the ſky. *Thomſon.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous.*] The ſtate of quivering.

TRE'N. *n. ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſ.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.]

1. To cut.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gaſhes on his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

This weak impreſs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water, and doth loſe his form. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches.

Pioneers with ſpades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*

Firſt draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry ſide
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is uſeful in paſture-ground, to cut out the ſides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

TRENCH. *n. ſ.* [*tranche*, Fr.]

1. A pit or ditch.

On that coaſt build,
And with a *trench* encloſe the fruitful field. *Dryden's Æn.*

When you have got your water up to the higheſt part of the land, make a ſmall *trench* to carry ſome of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

The citizens of Corioli have iſſued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I ſaw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

William carries on the *trench,*
Till both the town and caſtle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he ſtruck ſo furious and ſo fell,
That nothing ſeem'd the puiſſance could withſtand. *F. Q.*

Againſt a vanquiſh'd foe, their ſwords
Were ſharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trencheir*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table.

No more
I'll ſcrape *trencher*, nor waſh diſh. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

My eſtate deſerves an heir more rais'd,
Than one which holds a *trencher.* *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we ſet the diſh or *trencher* on the ground. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Their homely fare diſpatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and ſoon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a ſquare *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

2. The table.

How often haſt thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have ſeaſted. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

3. Food, pleaſures of the table.

It could be no ordinary declenſion of nature that could bring ſome men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmoſt felicity in wine. *South's Sermons.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly.*] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.

He found all people came to him promiſcuouſly, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and ſpungers. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man.*] A feeder; an eater.

Palladius aſſured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the ſkilfulleſt *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

You had muſty victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate.*] A table companion; a paraſite.

Becauſe that judicious learning of the ancient ſages doth not in this caſe ſerve the turn, theſe *trenchermates* frame to themſelves a way more pleaſant; a new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn. *Hooker, b. v.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend.*

The ſcouts to ſeveral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns explore
The coaſts and *trendings* of the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [*trente*, Fr.]

Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account, according to a certain order inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ȝrendel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle.*

TREPA'N. *n. ſ.* [*trepan*, Fr.]

1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.

2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification *Skinner* aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhew of friendſhip, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

But what a thoughtleſs animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan.* *Roſcommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and *trepans.* *South's Sermons.*

During the commotion of the blood and ſpirits, in which paſſion conſiſts, whatſoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reaſon: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances inſtead of arguments. *South's Sermons.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, Fr.]

1. To perforate with the trepan.

A putrid matter flowed forth her noſtrils, of the ſame ſmell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Few recovered of thoſe that were *trepanned.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. To catch; to enſnare.

They *trepann'd* the ſtate, and ſac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

Thoſe are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and magiſterial way of being ridiculous. *South's Sermons.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I ſhewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a ſkull. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of trembling.

The bow tortureth the ſtring continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 137.

All objects of the ſenſes which are very offenſive, cauſe the ſpirits to retire; upon which the parts, in ſome degree, are deſtitute; and ſo there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N°. 793.

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the ſpheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They paſs the planets ſev'n, and paſs the fix'd,
And that cryſtalline ſphere whoſe balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that firſt-mov'd. *Milton.*

2. State of terrour.

Becauſe the whole kingdom ſtood in a zealous *trepidation* of the abſence of ſuch a prince, I have been the more deſirous to reſearch the ſeveral paſſages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His firſt action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the ſucceſs of that great day, in ſuch *trepidation* of the ſtate, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſe*, Fr.]

1. To tranſgreſs; to offend.

If they ſhall confeſs their treſpaſs which they *treſpaſſed* againſt me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 43.

They not only contradict the general deſign and particular expreſſes of the goſpel, but *treſpaſs* againſt all logick. *Norris.*

2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

Their morals and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *treſpaſs'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS. *n. ſ.* [*treſpas*, Fr.]

1. Tranſgreſſion; offence.

Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt, and the meaneſt wretches
For pilf'rings, and moſt common *treſpaſs*
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The *treſpaſs* money and ſin money was the prieſts. 2 *Kings.*

He ſhall bring his *treſpaſs* offering for his ſin. *Lev.* v. 6.

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty *treſpaſs?* *Milton.*

2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *n. ſ.* [from *treſpaſs.*]

1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor.

2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *treſpaſſer*, for which the owner may have an action of treſpaſs againſt me. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *adj.* [from *treſſe*, French.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that ſo much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd ſo dear,
Now loves a laſs that all his love doth ſcorn,
He plunged in pain his *treſſed* locks doth tear. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal *treſſes* in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her ſwelling breaſt
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her looſe *treſſes* hid. *Milton.*

Adam had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *treſſes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*

Fair *treſſes* man's imperial race enſnare,
And beauty draws us with a ſingle hair. *Pope.*

Then ceaſe, bright nymph! to mourn the raviſh'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the ſhining ſphere!
Not all the *treſſes* that fair hair can boaſt,
Shall draw ſuch envy as the lock you loſt. *Pope.*

TRE'STLE. *n. ſ.* [*treſteau*, Fr.]

1. The frame of a table.

2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *n. ſ.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *trethu*, Welſh, to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TREVE'T. *n. ſ.* [ȝpiepeꝛ, Saxon; *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs: as, a ſtool.

TREY. *n. ſ.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] A three at cards.

White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk, and ſugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmſey.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt.

TRI'ABLE.